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# A BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

OF THE

# MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICES

OF

# MAJOR GEN'L W. S. HANCOCK.

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# MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The bold prominence which the name of this distinguished officer and statesman has assumed before the country in connection with the approaching Presidential nomination at New York, calls for an impartial review of his merits and fitness for that high position. No man has claims upon the Presidency, but the people have claims upon such as nature and experience designate as eminently qualified for that great office. It cannot be doubted that a large majority of the American people are at this time deeply and intensely opposed to the revolutionary and destructive policy of the Radical party, and that the man who can combine, concentrate and harmonize this opposition in all its strength will, if nominated on the 4th of July, be easily and triumphantly elected. Nor is this a time for personal preferences or for personal favorites. He who cannot rise wholly and entirely above such considerations, in view of the imminent peril of all the institutions of civil liberty, deceives himself if he supposes that he is a patriot and truly loves his country. The success of the representatives of Radicalism in the approaching election is the death knell of this government as one of distributed powers and constitutional freedom.

In this view of the national situation public attention has recently been powerfully attracted to the gentleman whose name heads this article. Prudent and correct thinkers behold in him a rare combination of the most brilliant military achievements, with sound, reliable statesmanship in civil affairs. His ability has been fully tested in both spheres of action, and his record will bear the closest scrutiny, and becomes brighter under intelligent investigation. He has been most fortunate in the opportunities of his life. They came to him during the war and since its close, and have enabled him to show his countrymen what manner of man he is, and how safely they can rely upon his adherence to the Constitution and his executive force in carrying out his convictions.

General HANCOCK was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 24th, 1824. He is therefore in his forty-fifth year, and in the full prime of his mental and physical powers.

In this age of democratic ideas it is usually regarded of small consequence to trace the ancestry of a distinguished man. His own deeds and principles are his passports, but it is very agreeable in this instance to know that General HANCOCK springs from most excellent Revolutionary blood, his paternal and maternal grandfathers both having been officers in the war for American Independence, and one of them having laid in an English prison during a great part of that protracted struggle. Their descendant has amply shown that he inherits the love of liberty by which they were animated.

We will briefly trace General HANCOCK's career up to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he comes quickly to the front rank of commanders.

In 1840 he entered the Military Academy at West Point and graduated in 1844, being thereupon appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry. He accompanied his regiment a few years after to Mexico, and at the battle of Cherubusco was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious conduct." He served during the entire war, and was engaged in the battles of Molino-del-Rey and the City of Mexico as the Adjutant of his Battalion.

From the close of the Mexican war until 1861 he served, with various promotions, in the Quartermaster's Department, and the late civil war found him on duty in California. From there he reported in August to the Quartermaster General in person at Washington, and was at once assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Kentucky. On the 23d day of September, however, he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of the first brigade of Smith's Division of the Army of the Potomac, his brigade consisting of the 5th Wisconsin, 6th Maine, 49th Pennsylvania, and 43d New York volunteers.

Here commenced that glorious career which has made the name of WINFIELD S. HANCOCK imperishable in American history. Whether commanding brigades, divisions, corps, or an army, at times numbering from forty to sixty thousand men in battle, his ability was always consummate, and his personal bearing and intrepidity of that exalted and chivalrous type which always led his men in the time of danger, and made him their idol. While other officers were conspicuous in their success in shedding the blood of their troops, General Hancock mingled his own with that of his devoted followers. He commanded in front rather than in the rear, and never ordered his men to encounter a peril which he did not share.

We here will give a bare summary of his vast services during the war, commencing with the battle of Lee's Mills, Virginia, under McClellan, April 16, 1862, and the subsequent operations before Yorktown, which resulted in the evacuation of that line by the enemy, May 4, 1862.

At the battle of Williamsburg General HANCOCK had a separate and detached command of five (5) regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. The enemy attacked his forces on the evening of the 5th of May, after they had repulsed the assault of General Hooker's forces on our left of Fort Magruder. They were driven routed from the field after a fierce contest, with a loss of about seven hundred (700) men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. One stand of colors was also captured. This defeat of the enemy by the troops of General HANCOCK's command closed the fighting at Williamsburg, and it is believed decided the enemy to abandon the position on the night of the 5th and 6th of May.

General HANCOCK commanded the troops engaged at the battle of Garnett's Hill, on the right bank of the Chickahomony, June 27, 1862. Repulsed the enemy, who having defeated our forces on the left bank at Gaines' Mills, were endeavoring to march down the right bank and seize the bridges.

Was engaged with his brigade in the action at Golding's Farm, June 28th, at Savage's Station, June 29th, and at White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862.

Commanded his brigade during the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, until the afternoon, when he was placed in command of the 1st Division Second Army Corps by Major General McClellan, then commanding Army of the Potomac in person, General Richardson, commanding 1st Division Second Corps, having been mortally wounded in the early part of the day. This Division stormed and carried a portion of the enemy's line at Antietam, capturing eleven stand of colors, a large number of prisoners, and several thousand stand of small arms.

Promoted to the rank of Major General of United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Commanded the 1st Division of the 2d Corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

This Division participated in the assault made that day on Marias' Heights, losing two thousand and fourteen (2,014) men out of five thousand (5,000) taken into battle.

Commanded the same Division at the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863, and the rear-guard when the army retreated from that field. Had his horse shot under him in that battle.

Relieved Major General Couch of the command of the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, on the 10th of June, 1863.

Assigned permanently to the command of the Second Army Corps, by the President of the United States, June 25, 1863.

July 1st, 1863, Major General Meade, Commanding Army of the Potomac, after he had learned of the death of General Reynolds, directed General HANCOCK to assume command of the troops engaged with the enemy on the field of Gettysburg, 1st, 3d and 11th Corps.

Commanded the right centre of the Army at Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d. His troops received and repulsed the grand final assault made by the enemy at Gettysburg on the evening of the 3d of July, where he fell very dangerously wounded at the moment of the enemy's repulse and our great victory. During this terrible battle General HANCOCK's command captured thirty-seven (37) stands of colors, five thousand (5,000) prisoners, and about fifteen thousand (15,000) stands of small arms.

Absent from his command in the field in consequence of his wound and special duties, until the spring of 1864, when he resumed command of the Second Corps, relieving Major-General Warren.

In command of the 2d Corps and portions of the 5th, 6th and 9th Corps at the battle of Wilderness, May 5th, 6th and 7th, 1864.

Commanded 2d and 5th Corps at the Battles of the Po and Spottsylvania, May 10th, 1864.

May 12th, 1864, stormed the enemy's works at Spottsylvania with the 2d Army Corps, capturing thirty (30) stands of colors, four thousand (4,000) prisoners—among whom were Major General Edward. Johnson and Brigadier General Geo. H. Stewart, of the Rebel service, twenty (20) pieces of Artillery, and many thousand stands of small arms. In command of the 2d Corps at Spottsylvania, May 18th, 1864, when Ewell's Corps of the enemy attacked Tyler's Division, on the Fredericksburg road, in front of Spottsylvania. The enemy's attack was repulsed with severe loss to him in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Commanding 2d Corps at the battle of North Anna, Va., May 23d, 1864, carrying by assault the enemy's works which covered the bridge across the river.

In command of the 2d Corps during the operations on the Tolopotomy, May 29th to June 2d, 1864, and at the Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, 1864.

Commanded the 2d Corps in the battles before Petersburg, Va., from June 15th to 17th, when he was compelled to relinquish command on account of disability from his wound received at Gettysburg.

Resumed command June 27th, 1864.

Fought the first battle at Deep Bottom, on the north bank of the James River, with the 2d Corps and Sheridan's Cavalry, July 27th, 1864, driving the enemy from the works and capturing four (4) pieces of Artillery.

Commanded the forces engaged in the operations at Deep Bottom, August 13th to the 20th, 1864, (2d and 10th Corps, and Gregg's Division of Cavalry.)

Fought the Battle of Ream's Station with two Divisions of the 2d Corps and Gregg's Division of Cavalry, August 25th, 1864. Had his horse shot under him while leading his troops against the enemy's line.

Promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army, August 12th, 1864.

Fought the Battle of Boydton's Plank Road with two Divisions of the 2d Corps and Gregg's Cavalry, October 27th, 1864, driving the enemy from the field, capturing one thousand (1,000) prisoners and two (2) stands of colors.

February 26th 1865: By order of the President of the United States, assumed command of the Middle Military Division (including the Department of West Virginia, Department of Pennsylvania, the Department of Washington, the Army of the Shenandoah, &c.) A movable force of thirty-five thousand (35,000) men of all arms was at once organized for the purpose of moving upon Lynchburg when the campaign opened, but the surrender of Lee's Army and the capture of Richmond removed the necessity for an advance of a large army in that direction.

Brevetted Major General in the United States army, to date from March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Spottsylvania.

Assigned to the command of the Middle Military Department, July 20th, 1866. Headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland.

Joint resolution of Congress, expressive of the unanimous thanks of Congress to Major General W. S. HANCOCK, for his share in the Battle of Gettysburg:

"And the thanks of their Representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Major General WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory." Approved May 30th, 1866.

Appointed Major General U. S. Army July 26th, 1866, vice Sherman appointed Lieutenant General.

Relinquished command of the Middle Military Department, and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri, by order from the War Department, dated Washington, D. C., August 6th, 1866.

Relinquished command of the Department of the Missouri, September 12, 1867, and assumed command of the Fifth Military District and Department of the Gulf, Headquarters at New Orleans, La., by order of the President.

Relinquished command of the Fifth Military District (Department of the Gulf,) March 16th, 1868.

Assumed command of the Military Division of the Atlantic (composed of the Departments of Washington, the East, and the Lakes,) March 31st, 1868.

Thus will be seen the great extent of General HANCOCK's actual services in

the field; and the proudest marshals of Napoleon might gladly boast of such a record.

General HANCOCK could easily have attained the command of the Army of the Potomac at any time after McClellan was removed by pandering to the politics in Washington, which always hung like a cloud over that long suffering army. He did not do so, however, and he was no petted favorite of the authorities; and all he obtained in the way of promotion and honors was won by the hardest fighting and the most unremitted attention to his duties. By this course, however, his name became a synonym throughout the country for all that was brave and daring in action, and wise and safe in council. Thus it was that the thanks of Congress, and, finally, his present high position, were conceded to him, and not from any of the arts of a complying politician.

We give a few striking incidents and facts connected with Gen. HANCOCK's brilliant and substantial services at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, those greatest engagements of modern times. They will go far to illustrate his character, and also the claims he has to the gratitude of his countrymen.

On the 1st day of July, 1863, the fight at Gettysburg was commenced by the First and Eleventh Corps with Buford's cavalry, under command of General Reynolds. General HANCOCK, commanding Second Corps, was then at Uniontown, but moved up to Tanytown the same morning, where Gen. Meade then was. About noon of the 1st of July, General Meade received word of General Reynolds' death. He sent at once for General Hancock and directed him to proceed to the battle-field and assume command of *all* the forces there. When General HANCOCK arrived upon the field he relieved General Howard of the command, in accordance with General Meade's instructions, although General Howard was his senior. At that moment the greater portion of our troops were in full retreat through the town of Gettysburg, with the enemy pursuing. General HANCOCK directed that all should halt and reform upon Cemetery Hill. Many of them were passing *beyond* Cemetery Hill and marching down the Baltimore pike. These were recalled and placed in line of battle on Cemetery Hill. In this manner *the advance of the enemy was checked. Troops were sent to occupy "Culp's Hill" and "Round Top," and the general line of battle was taken on which the fight was made during the two succeeding days.*

A message was immediately sent by General HANCOCK to General Meade to the effect that he (General Hancock) considered Gettysburg, the line he then held, the proper place to fight our battle with Lee, and advising General Meade to order our entire army to that point.

July 2d, at Gettysburg, General Hancock commanded the right centre of our army, and repulsed the assault made by the enemy on the Third Army Corps, by which that corps was broken and compelled to retire. He also assumed command of the Third Corps after General Sickles was wounded.

July 3d, the troops under General HANCOCK received and repulsed the grand assault made by Lee on our line by a column of the enemy 18,000 strong. This was one of the most desperate and bloody assaults made during the war, and its repulse decided the battle of Gettysburg in our favor. *The enemy retreated that night!* Five thousand prisoners, 37 colors, and many thousand stand of small arms, were captured by our troops.

While leading a line of battle against the enemy on that occasion, General HANCOCK received a most dangerous wound, and fell from his horse at the moment of our victory. His life was despaired of for many months.

When General Meade received word from General HANCOCK, on the 3d of July, that the enemy's attack had been repulsed, and that the victory was ours, he returned the following message to General HANCOCK: "Say to General Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the services he has rendered to-day."

At the Battle of the "Wilderness," May 5–6, 1864, under General Grant, General HANCOCK commanded about 60,000 men; his own corps—Second and Third consolidated—and portions of the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth. He attacked the enemy there at 4.30 p. m., on the evening of the 5th of May, and continued the battle until dark; renewed it the next morning at daybreak, and was engaged nearly the whole of the 6th. The enemy withdrew on the night of the 7th. The troops under General HANCOCK bore the great brunt of the fighting of that battle.

May 12th, 1864, General HANCOCK assaulted the enemy's intrenched lines at "Spottsylvania," and carried them with the Second Corps, (then composed of

the Second and old Third Corps consolidated,) capturing 4,000 prisoners, among whom were Major General Edward Johnson and Brigadier General George Stewart of the Rebel service, 20 pieces of artillery, about 30 colors, and several thousand stand of small arms. This was decidedly the most brilliant feat of arms performed by the Army of the Potomac during the campaign of 1864, and had it taken place separately from the other battles of that campaign, it would have been considered one of the most decisive battles of the war.

General HANCOCK took part in all of the battles of the Wilderness campaign, notwithstanding his sufferings from the wound received at Gettysburg, and remained with the Army of the Potomac, in command of the Second Corps until November, 1864.

We have thus laid before the reader enough of the military conduct of General HANCOCK to stamp him as one of the greatest commanders of this military period; but he has even yet a higher and more enduring claim upon the friends of free government than that which he won with his sword on so many hard fought fields. He who knows how to save a country by the sword, if needs be, and then how to govern it in time of peace, according to laws made for peaceful times, is doubly a hero. All history teaches that they who conquer with the sword are but too prone to govern with the sword. The habits, ideas, and practices of war too often accompany the successful military chieftain into his management and control of civil affairs. Thus have liberties been lost in all ages, and free governments destroyed But the occasion was only needed to enable General HANCOCK to show to the world that he was in the highest sense of the term a a pure and enlightened statesman as well as military chieftain. That occasion came; and on the 29th day of November, 1867, in obedience to orders, he took command of what is styled, in the wretched legislation of the times, the Fifth Military District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. The place of his headquarters was auspicious. New Orleans was once before the theatre on which a soldier won immortal honors by sustaining and upholding the civil laws of his country in the midst of martial rule. The defeat of the British at New Orleans established the position of Andrew Jackson as a great commander, but his respect for law, and his obedience to its mandates in the hour of his triumph, showed that he was fit to be President, and more than all else accomplished that result.

The public mind will recall the circumstances under which General HANCOCK assumed this command. The military government of the South was enacted by Congress for the avowed purpose of depriving all that region of all rights belonging to American citizens, except such as the various officers in command might concede. Every previous Commander had aided by all the means in his power to increase the severity of this Congressional despotism by its harsh and arbitrary enforcement. The Constitution had been destroyed in ten States, and every cherished principle of liberty was stricken down. In the midst of this universal death and prostration of liberty, law and personal rights, General HANCOCK's famous Order No. 40 rang out upon the astonished and delighted country like a new Declaration of Independence, and like the trumpet call of resurrection to a lost and ruined Constitution. He who at such a time and under such circumstances, his victorious sword in his hand, with unlimited power at his command, and flushed with triumph over this very people, could issue such an order, necessarily and inevitably ranks himself as one of the great men of the world, and one of the benefactors of the human race. We copy it here in full. It has been often published, but it should be kept standing in the columns of every paper devoted to the supremacy of the Constitution:

"[GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.]

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November* 29, 1867.

"I. In accordance with General Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27th, 1867, Major General W. S. HANCOCK hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

"II. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this Department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws, as the most efficient, under existing circumstances.

"In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown, and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the Habeas Corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

"Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this District must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.

"Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these Headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.

"While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

"By Command of Major General W. S. Hancock:

"W. G. MITCHELL,
"Bvt. Lieut. Col., Act'g Ass't Adj't General

No nobler platform was ever written in this or any other land on which to stand and appeal to freemen for their suffrages, than the two brief sentences in this great and lofty paper:

"The right of trial by jury, the Habeas Corpus, the liberty of the press, the "freedom of speech and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property "must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity "and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace "and order."

In that short space is embraced the spirit and the letter of the Constitution and the philosophy of free Government. When General HANCOCK promulgated these sentiments, he wrote his own name forever in the affections of those who love and appreciate the great muniments of legal liberty. The brain that conceived them, and the heart that inspired their execution, in the face of a lawless desperate and dominating faction in power, can most safely be intrusted with the Chief Magistracy of the whole country.

On the great and overshadowing question of the restoration of the Southern States, however, General HANCOCK was still more specific and clear in his celebrated letter of March 9th, 1868, to Governor Pease of Texas. For comprehensive statesmanship and great ability, this letter is one of the most extraordinary productions that has appeared since the war. It is full of the ripest wisdom and the highest patriotism, and should be kept prominently before the public mind. In after years it will be quoted by the historian as a landmark of liberty, standing out boldly in the midst of a general tendency to despotism. We have seen no statement of the question equal in power to that which we here quote from this model paper:

"It is rather more than hinted in your letter, that there is no local State Government in Texas, and no local laws outside of the Acts of Congress, which I ought to respect; and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in *my own way*, and in an *arbitrary manner*. If such be your meaning, I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery, (an event which I hope no one now regrets,) the laws of Louisiana and Texas, existing prior to the rebellion, not in conflict with the Acts of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored in their day for their kind, and gone down to the grave long before our

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recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable
These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilizat
and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied, from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as may be found elsewhere; and better suited than any other to the condition of this people, for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed Congress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason; nor are hostile to the United States; nor countenance crime; nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstruction of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would be no longer any rights, either of person or property here. Abolish the local tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal courts. Let us, for a moment, suppose the local civil code annulled; and that I am left, as Commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

"I am now to protect all rights, and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or partnership, or descent, or trust; a suit of ejectment, or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson, or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress, I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

"And you tell me that in this perplexing condition, I am to furnish by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment, the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people! I repeat, sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than to follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live even in spite of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a priceless treasure."

It will not do to say of a man who thinks and writes thus, that he is merely a soldier, and unacquainted with our civil institutions. General HANCOCK here displays an intimate and thorough knowledge of the system of State and Federal Governments under which we have prospered so gloriously as a nation in the past. We would gladly extract more of this proclamation of free government if space permitted. Here, however, is enough to show the capacity and love of country possessed by this distinguished gentleman, and to illustrate his entire fitness for that exalted position with which his name at this time is so intimately connected. Brilliant as a soldier, and sound and eminent as a civilian, General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK combines all the elements of success at the polls, and as President of the United States.

His name is full of the prestige of victory, and the soldiers of the country will rally to his support. His record as a civilian commends him to the wisest and profoundest thinkers as one well versed in the science of free government.

We cannot refrain in closing this brief review of General HANCOCK, from noticing the parallel incidents which have occurred alike in the history of that preëminent favorite of the American people, ANDREW JACKSON, and in his own. Both distinguished first in the field of arms—both demonstrated their fitness and capacity for high civil trusts by their obedience to Law, and their maintenance of American Liberty; and, as if to still further connect their names in the popular mind, New Orleans will forever be associated with their fame, and Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was the first to nomimate General Jackson for the Presidency, as it has now done for General HANCOCK.

It is for the people to complete the parallel in November.

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